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The figure consists of two bar charts sharing a common x-axis labeled 'Treatment' with values 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 21, 24, 25, 37, 42, 45, and 55.

Top Chart: % root dry weight

The y-axis ranges from 0 to 0.01. The bars represent the percentage of root dry weight for each treatment. Error bars indicate standard error.

Treatment	% root dry weight (approx.)
3	0.0010
4	0.0032
5	0.0028
6	0.0008
7	0.0012
10	0.0015
21	0.0038
24	0.0028
25	0.0070
37	0.0018
42	0.0020
45	0.0026
55	0.0035

Bottom Chart: mg/L root exudate

The y-axis ranges from 0 to 0.3. The bars represent the concentration of root exudate in mg/L for each treatment. Error bars indicate standard error.

Treatment	mg/L root exudate (approx.)
3	0.065
4	0.190
5	0.170
6	0.070
7	0.105
10	0.075
21	0.210
24	0.190
25	0.160
37	0.120
42	0.095
45	0.190
55	0.095

Figure 2

page 24

acetic acid # 20

05929328.081301
T0E130" B2E62650

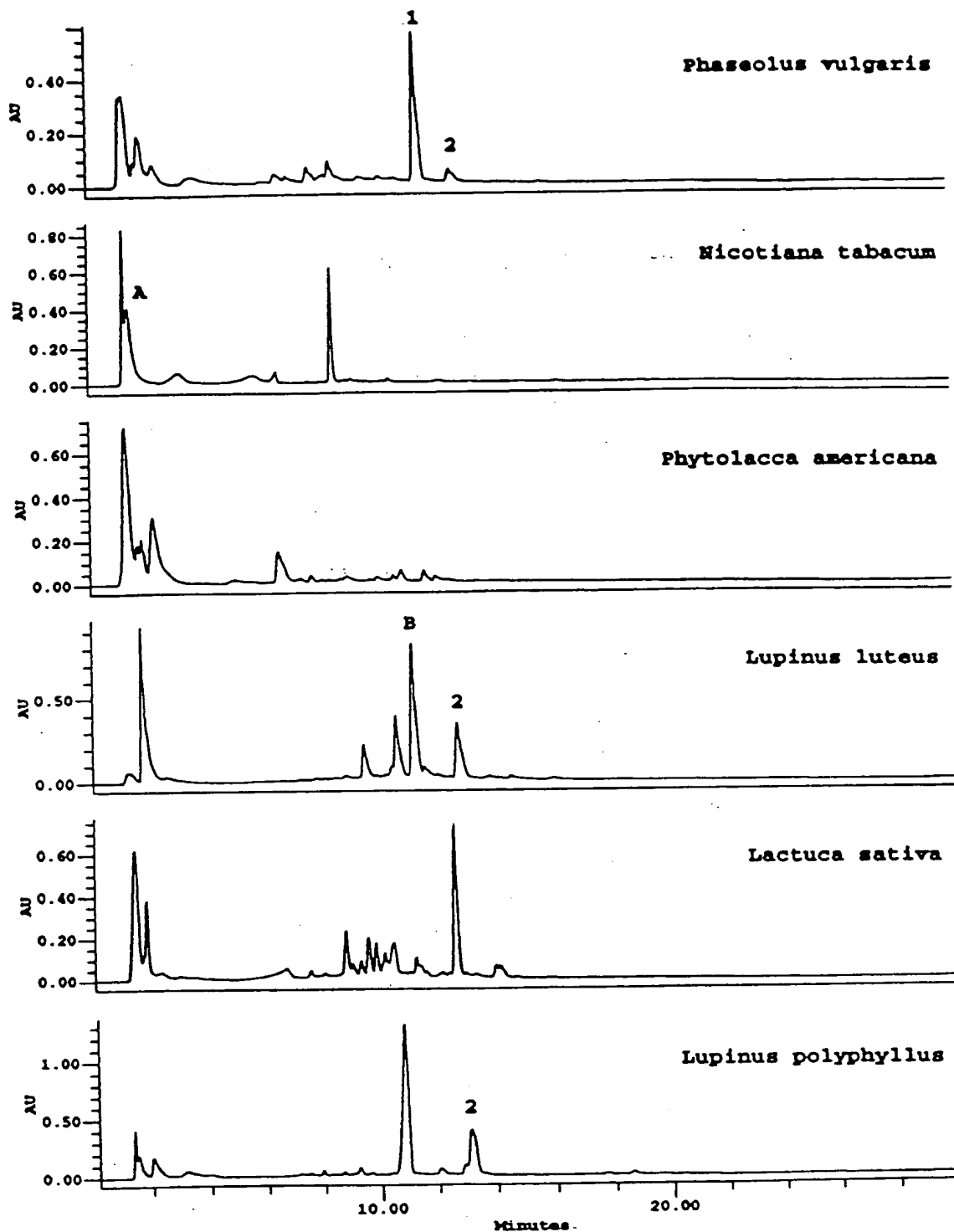


Figure 3

092933-081301

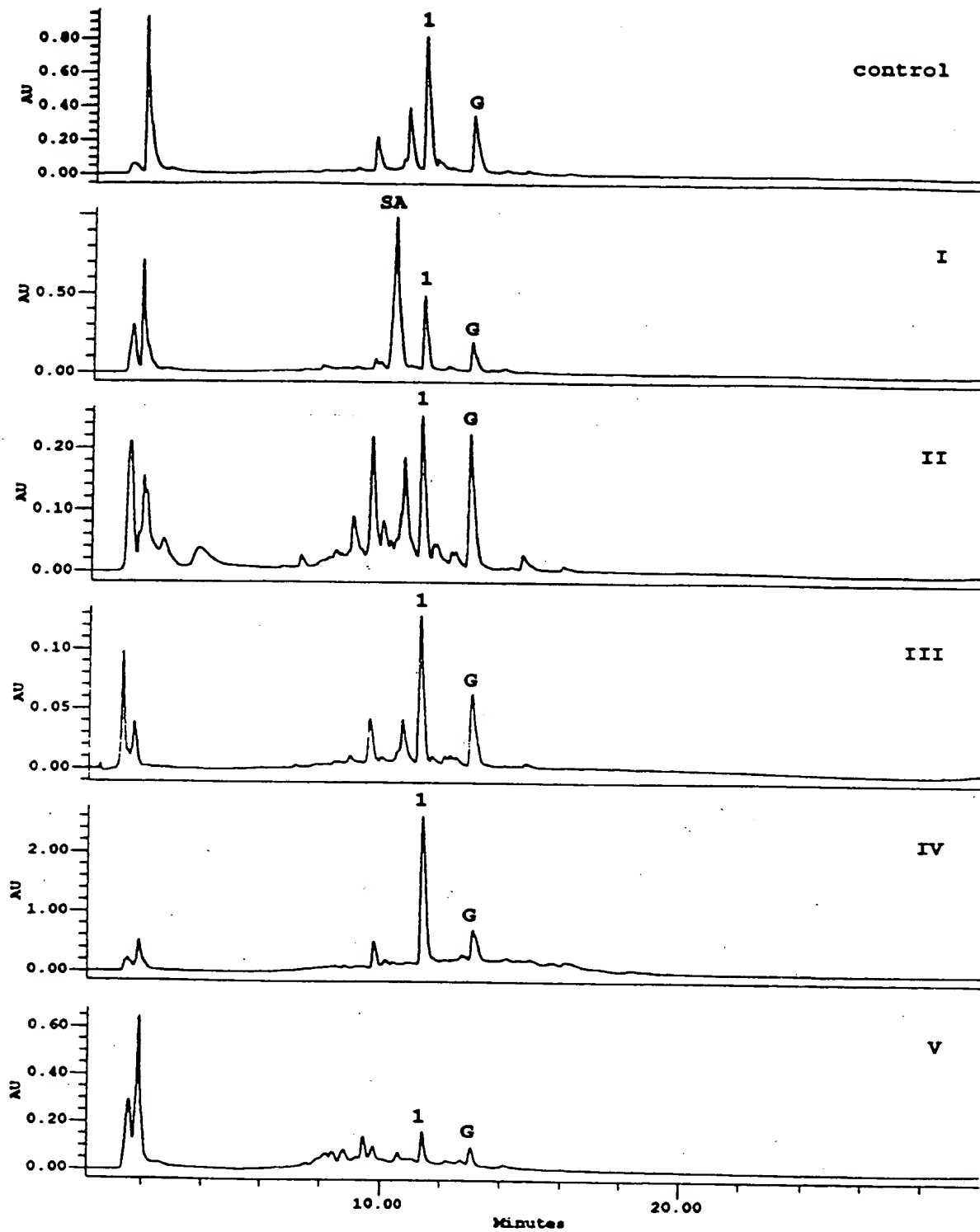
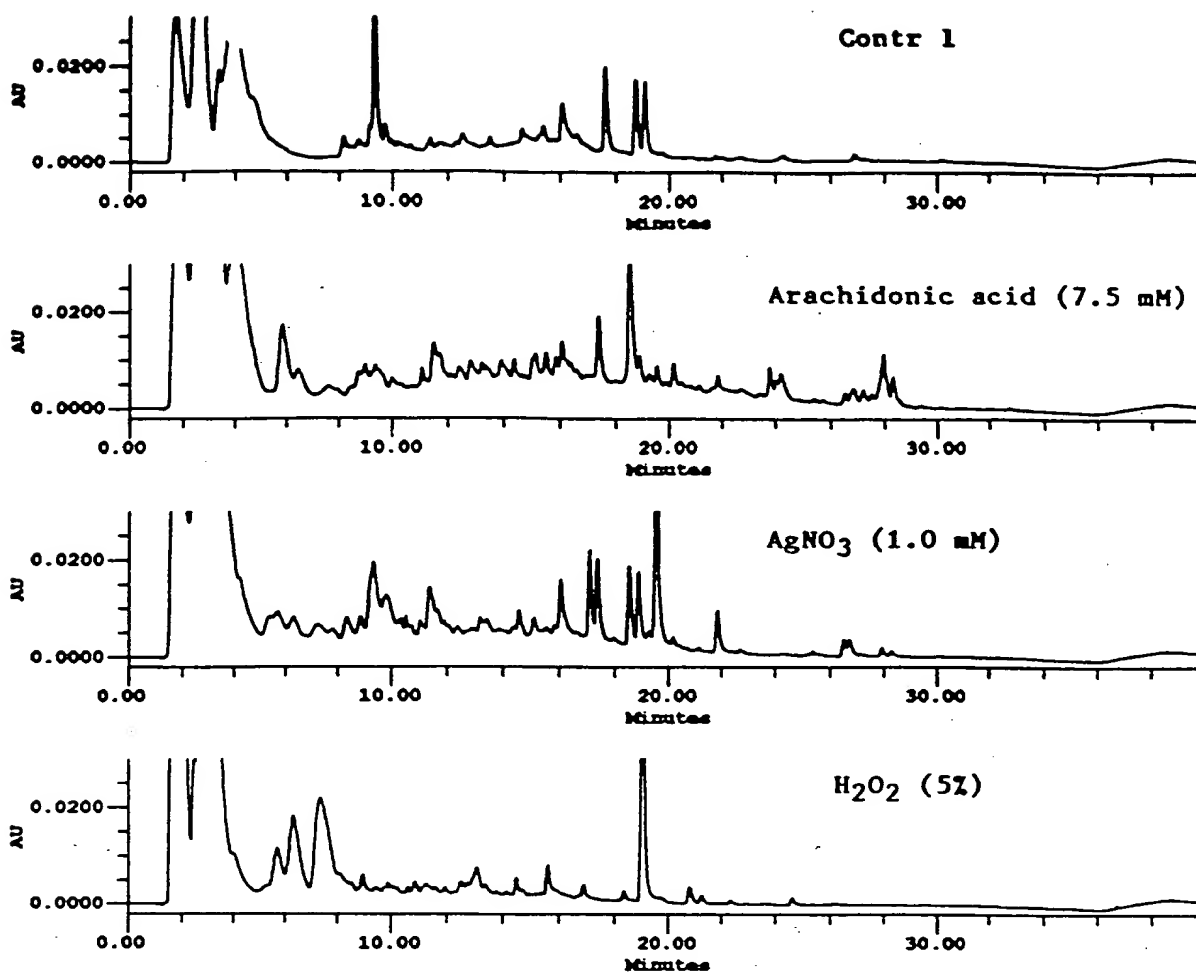
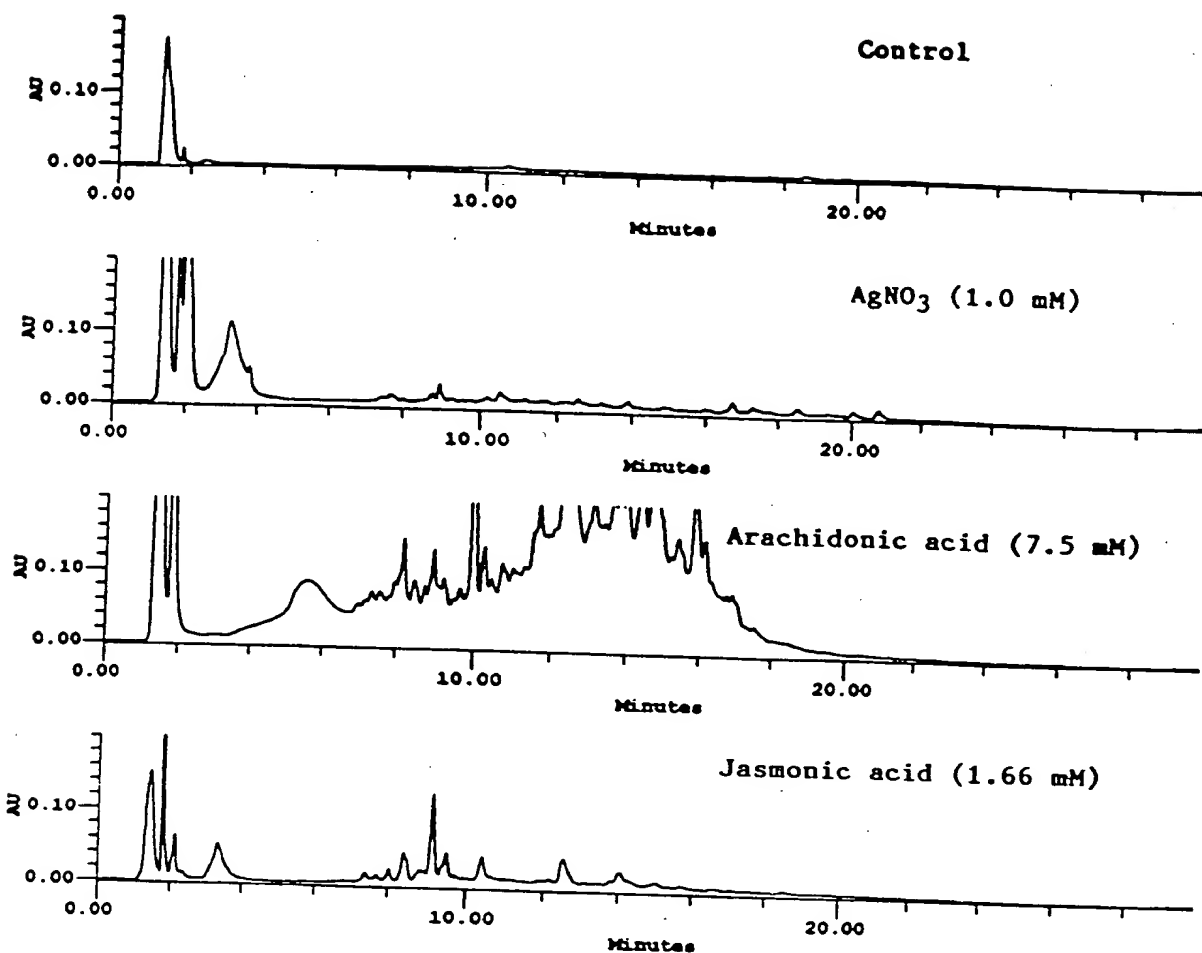


Figure 4



Effect of elicitation on the chemical composition of root exudates of Brassica juncea.
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 5



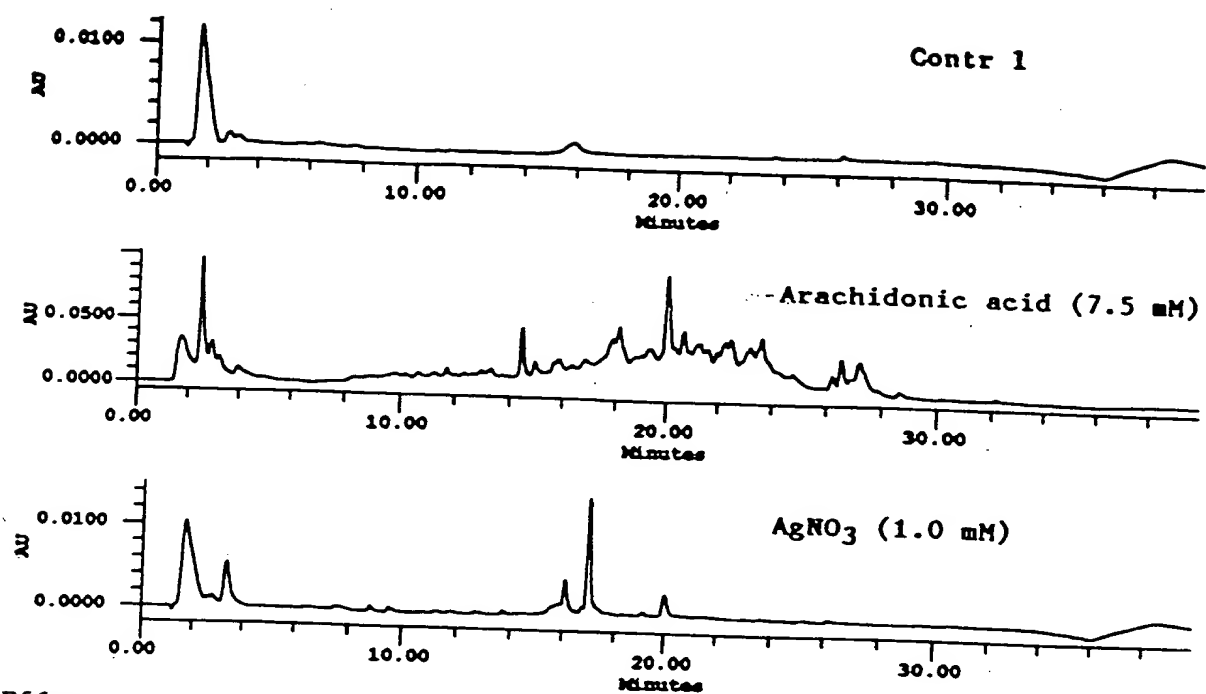
Effect of elicitation on the chemical composition of root exudates of *Datura metel*.
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 6

The figure displays three stacked chromatograms, each with 'AU' (Absorbance Units) on the y-axis (0.0000 to 0.0200) and 'Minutes' on the x-axis (0.00 to 30.00). The top chromatogram, labeled 'Control', shows a single sharp peak at approximately 2.5 minutes. The middle chromatogram, labeled 'Arachidonic acid (0.75 mM)', shows a broad, multi-peaked signal between 10 and 25 minutes, indicating significant degradation. The bottom chromatogram, labeled 'AgNO₃ (1.0 mM)', shows several sharp peaks at approximately 2.5, 11, 14, and 18 minutes, indicating that the degradation is inhibited compared to the control.

Effect of elicitation on the chemical composition of root exudates
of Lupinus polyphyllus.
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 7



Effect of elicitation on the chemical composition of root exudates of *Melilotus medicaginoides*.
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

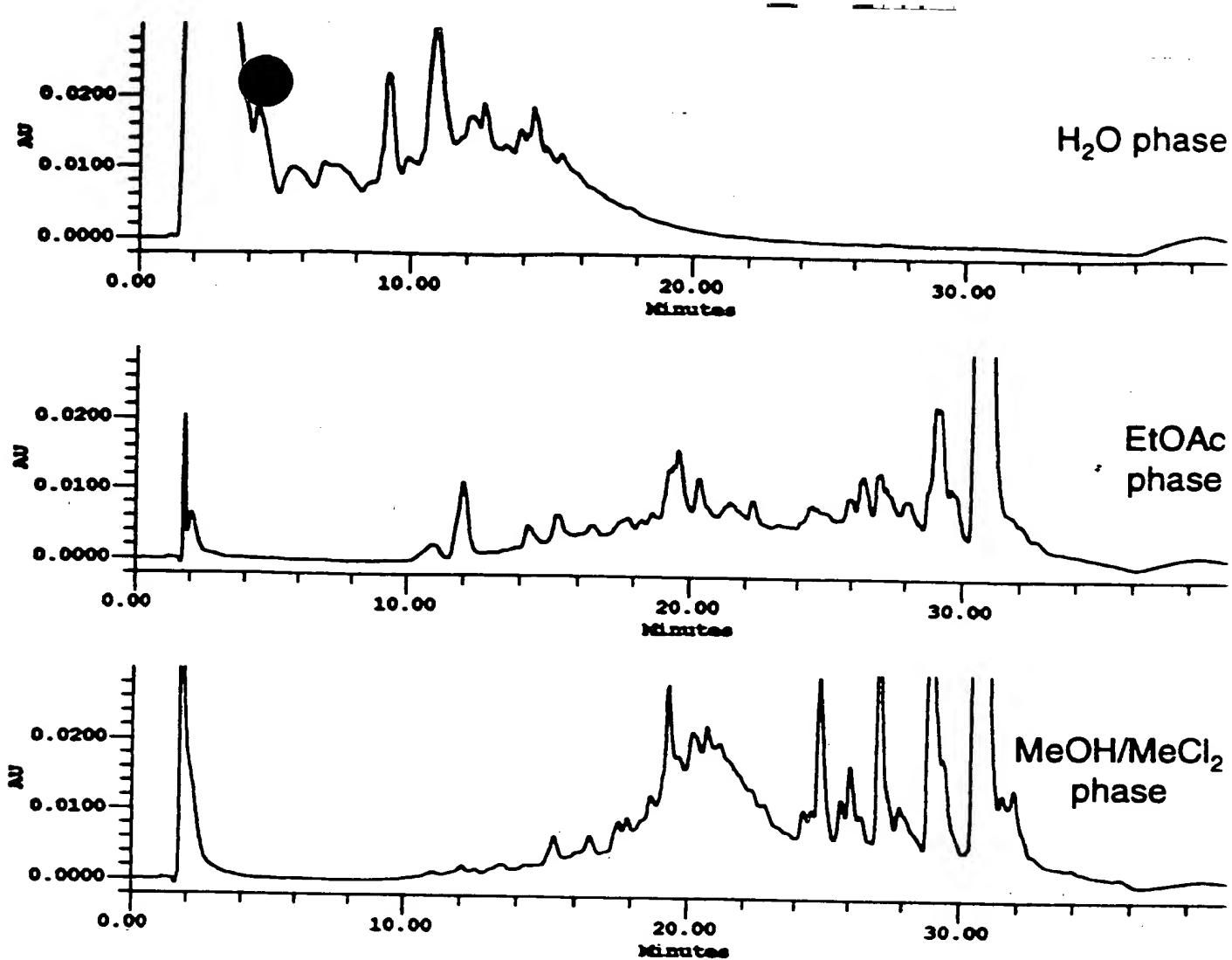
Figure 8

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The figure displays three stacked chromatograms, each showing Absorbance Units (AU) on the y-axis (ranging from 0.0000 to 0.0400) versus Time in Minutes on the x-axis (ranging from 0.00 to 35.00). The top chromatogram is labeled "H₂O phase" and shows a broad peak around 10 minutes and a smaller peak around 15 minutes. The middle chromatogram is labeled "EtOAc phase" and shows a broad peak around 10 minutes and a smaller peak around 15 minutes. The bottom chromatogram is labeled "MeOH/MeCl₂ phase" and shows a broad peak around 10 minutes and a smaller peak around 15 minutes.

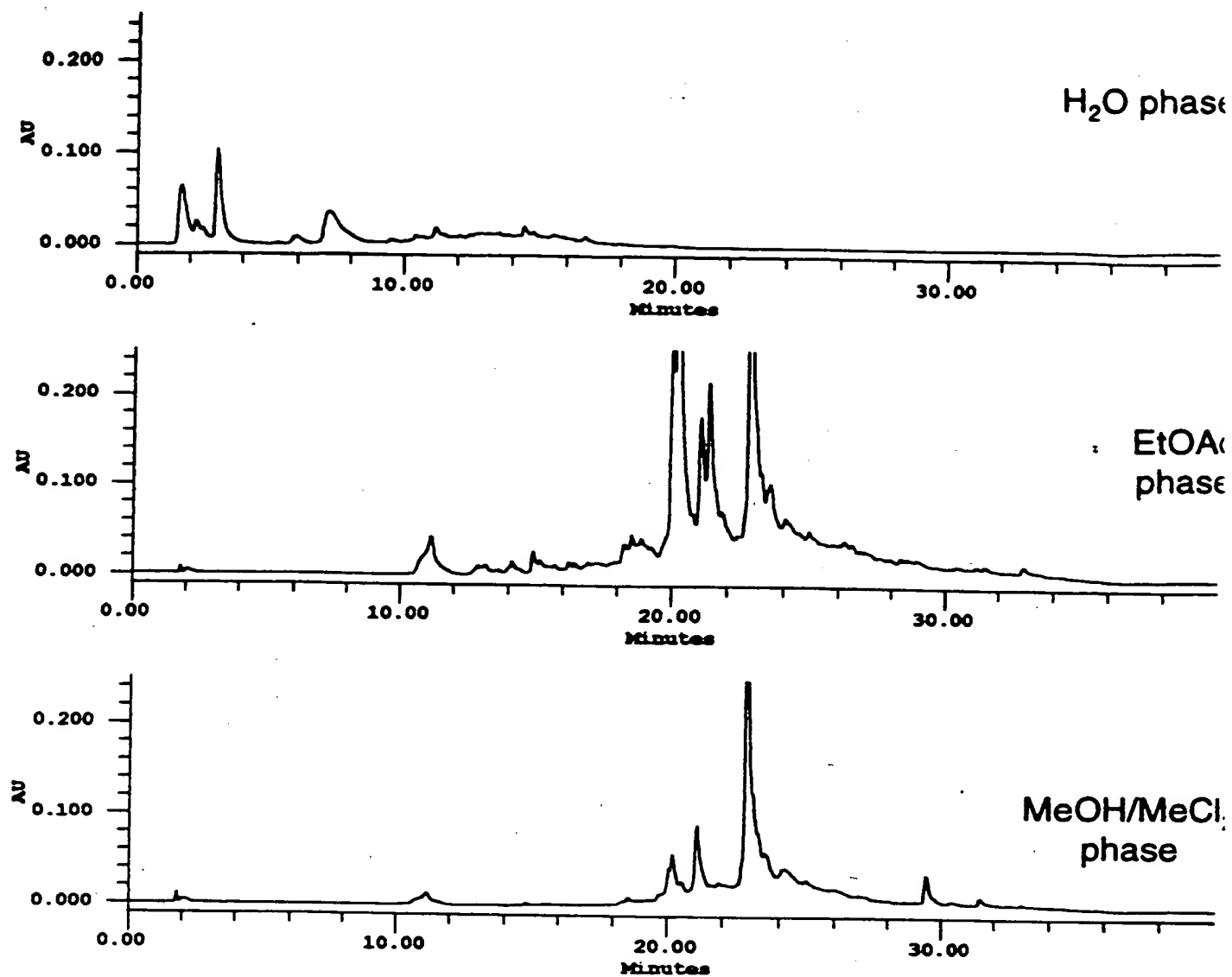
Chemical diversity in different extraction solvents.
Root extracts from *Solanum melongena* (eggplant).
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 9



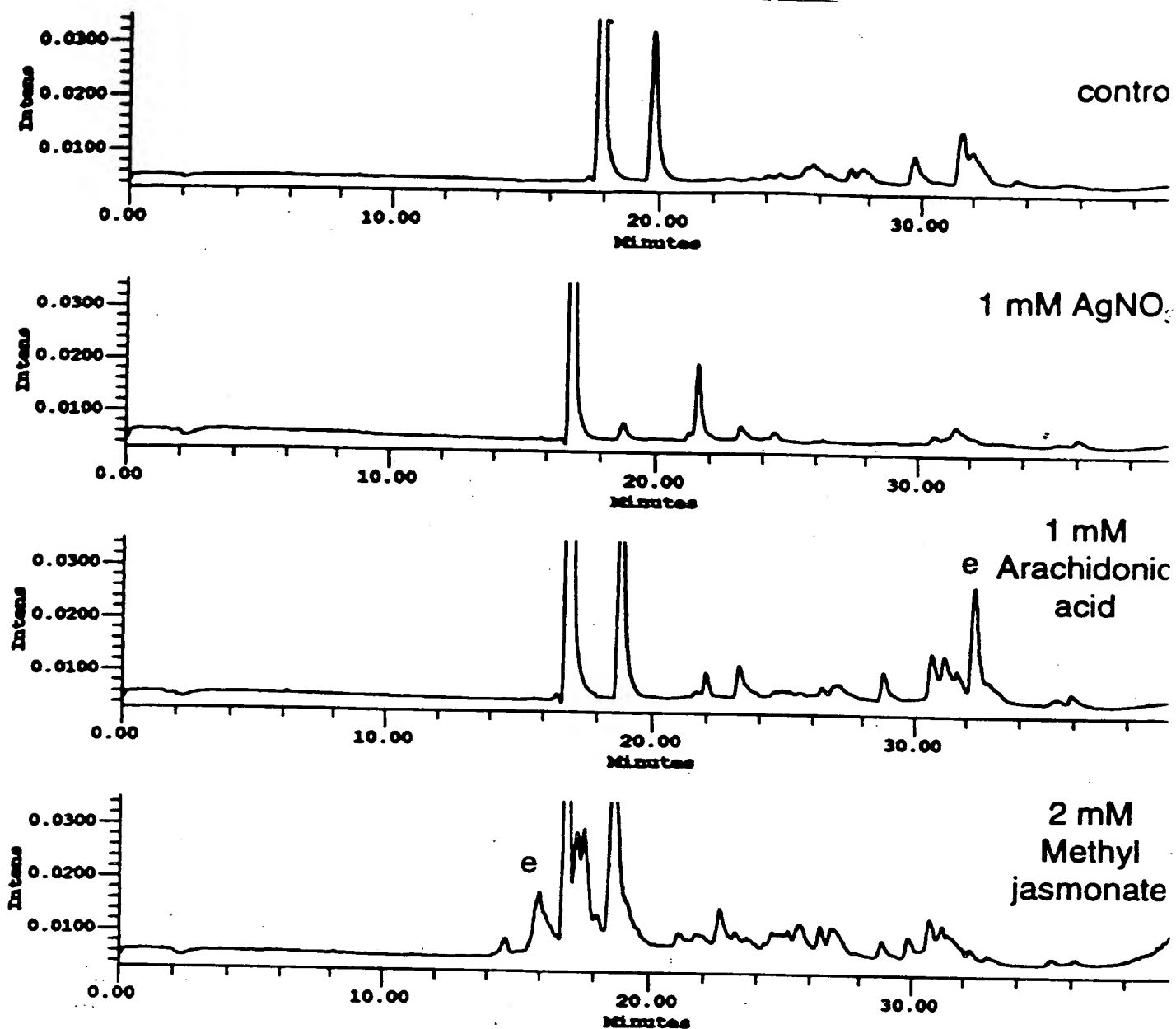
Chemical diversity in different extraction solvents.
Root extracts from *Solanum melongena* (eggplant), elicited
with 1 mM Salicylic acid.
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 10



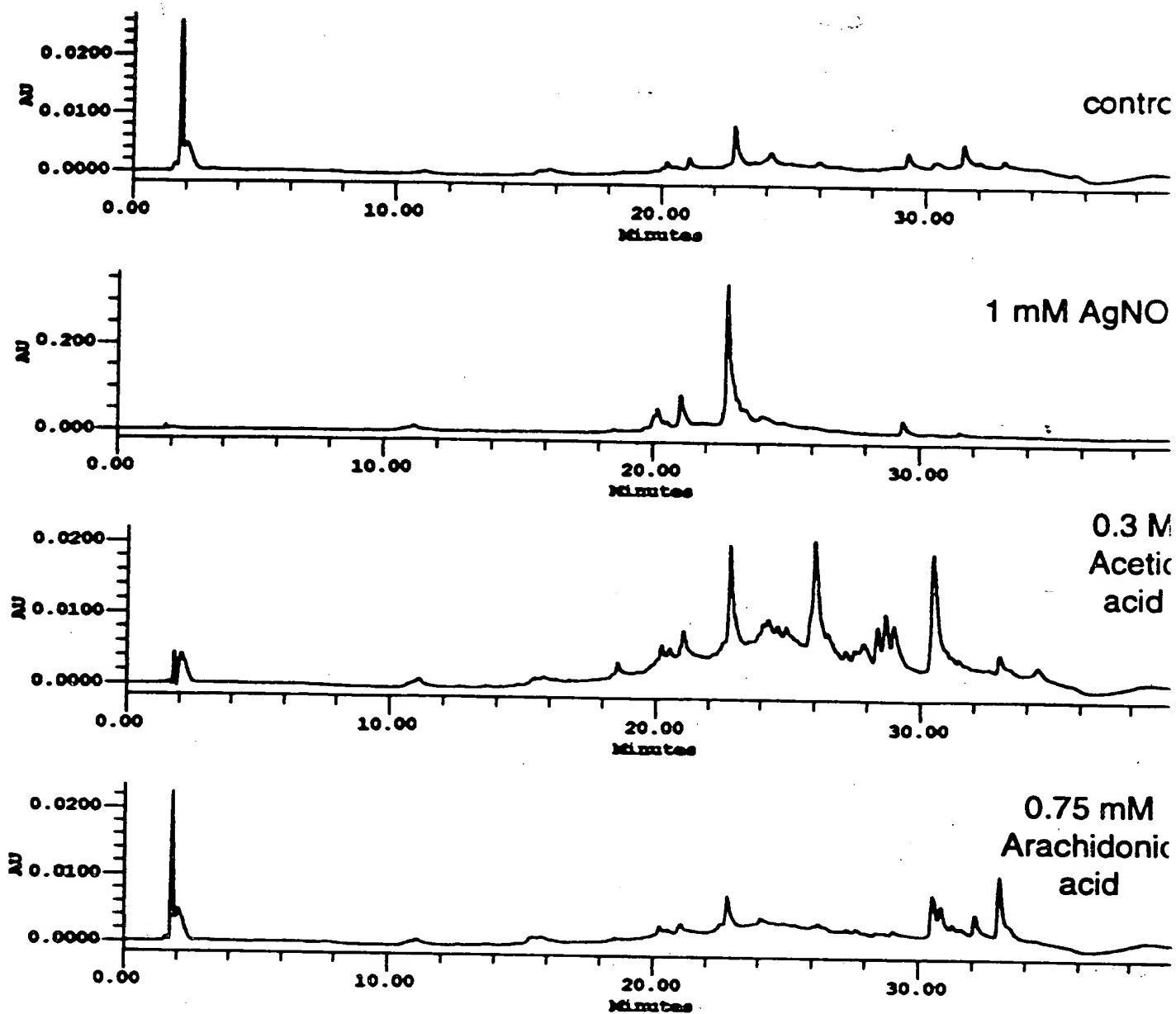
Chemical diversity in different extraction solvents.
Root extracts from *Daucus carota* (carrot), elicited
with 1 mM AgNO₃.
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 11



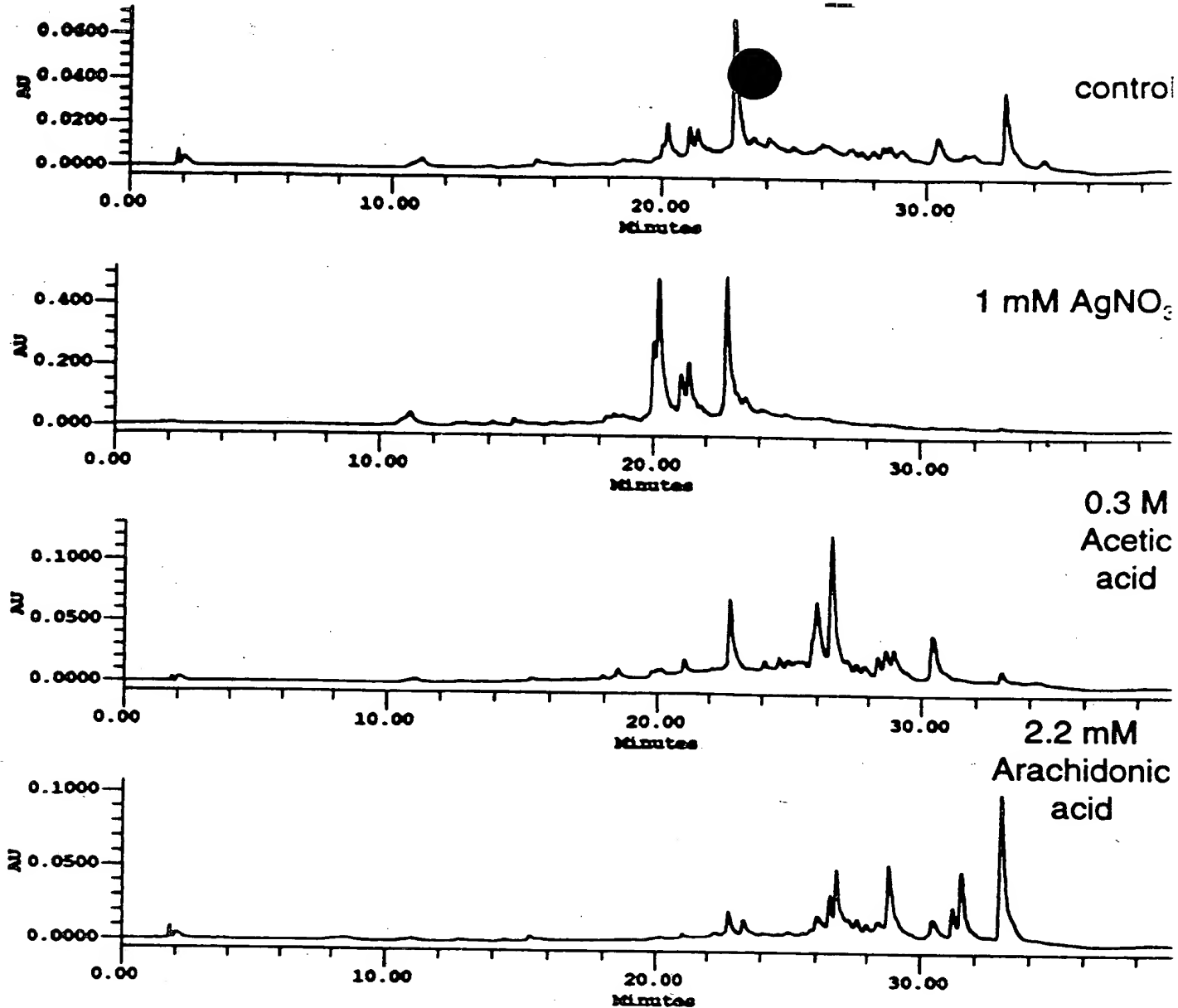
Effect of elicitation on chemical diversity of root extracts.
 EtOAc phases of extracts from *Glycyne max* (soybean).
 Total Ion Current of chromatograms scanned from 70 m/z to 400 m/z.
 e - Elicitor peak

Figure 12



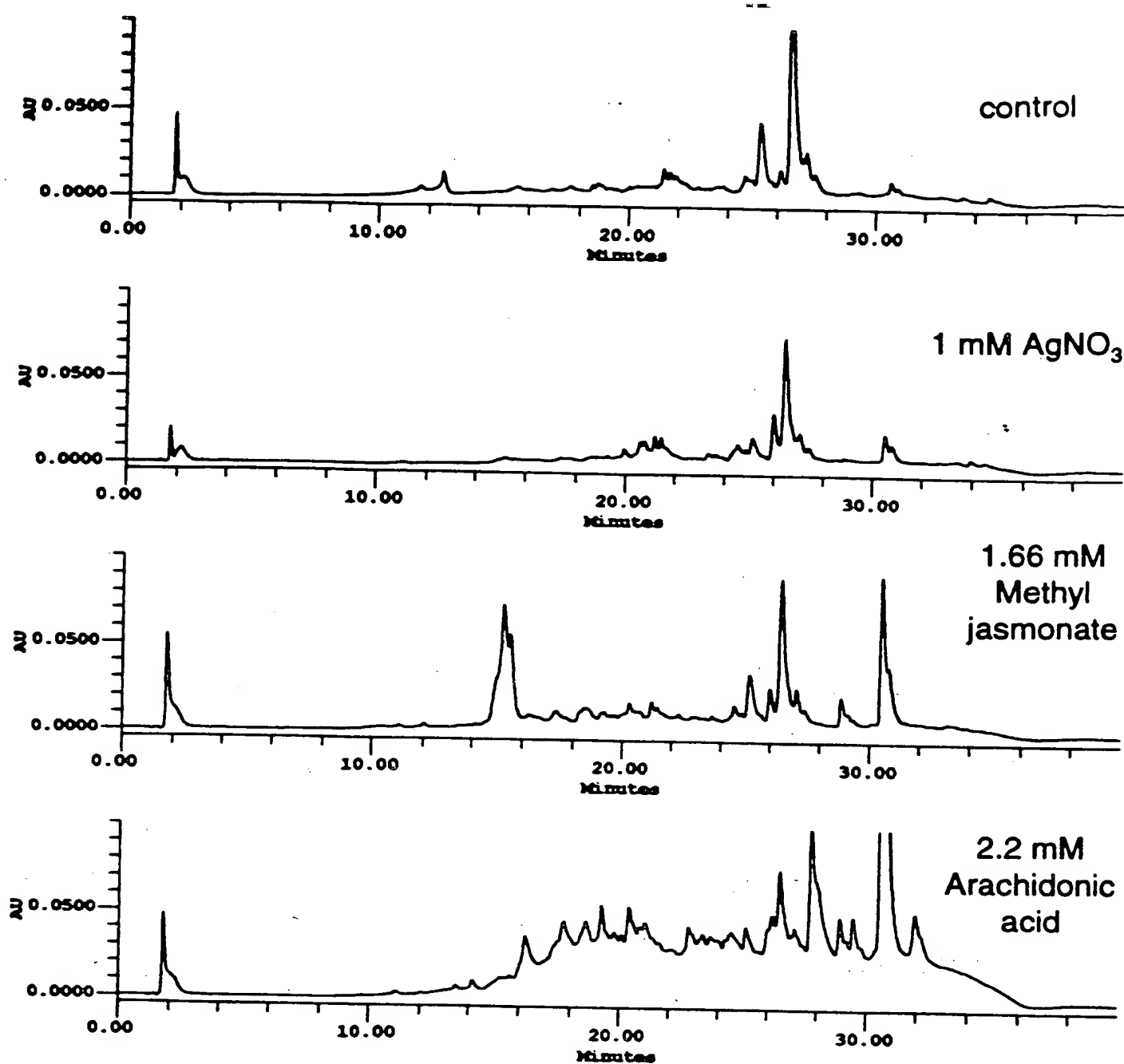
Effect of elicitation on chemical diversity of root extracts.
MeOH/MeCl₂ phases of extracts from *Daucus carota* (carrot).
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 13



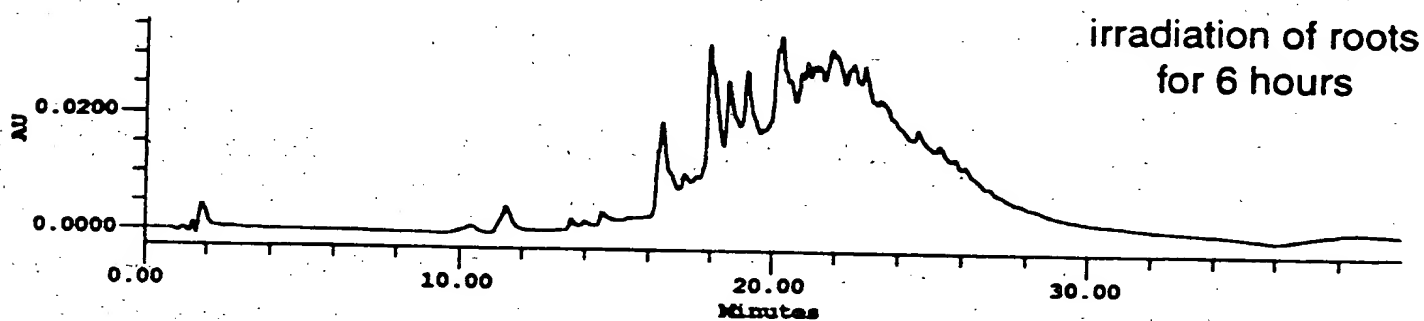
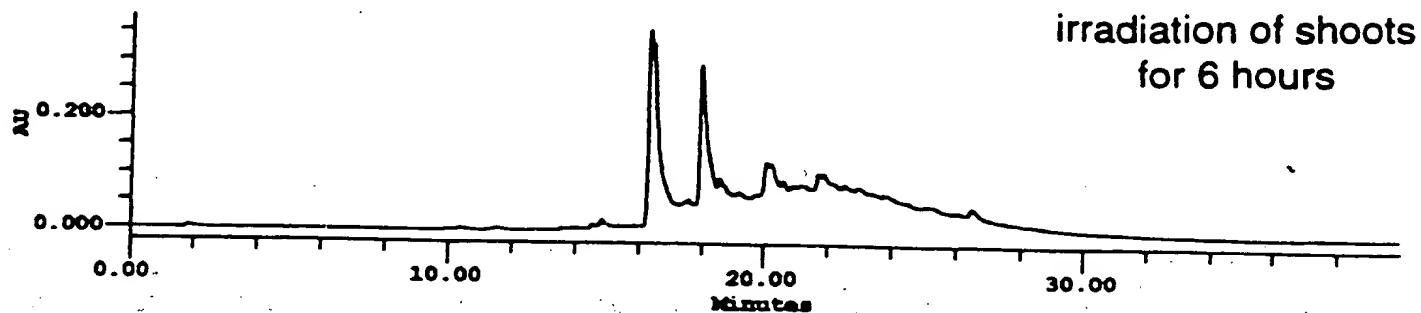
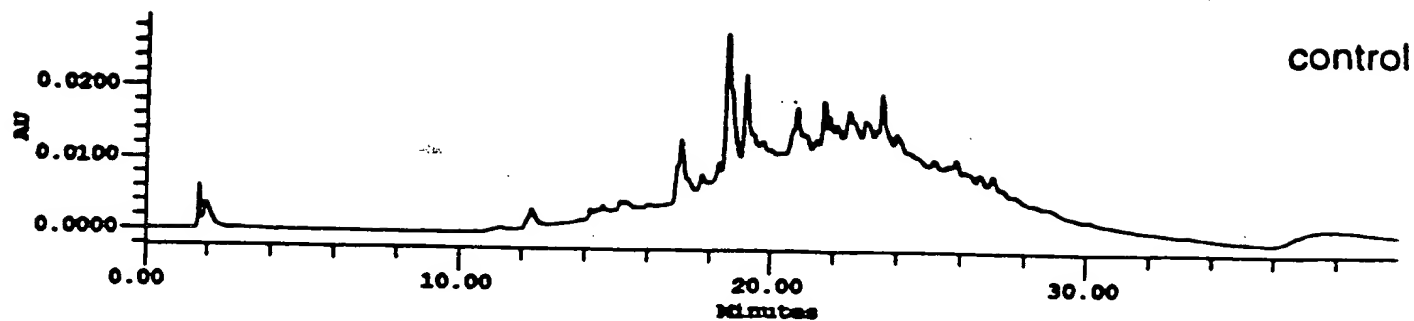
Effect of elicitation on chemical diversity of root extracts.
EtOAc phases of extracts from *Daucus carota* (carrot).
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 14



Effect of elicitation on chemical diversity of root extracts.
EtOAc phases of extracts from *Lycopersicon esculentum* (tomato).
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 15



Effect of UV irradiation on chemical diversity of root extracts.
EtOAc phases of extracts from *Lupinus polyphyllus* (lupine).
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 16

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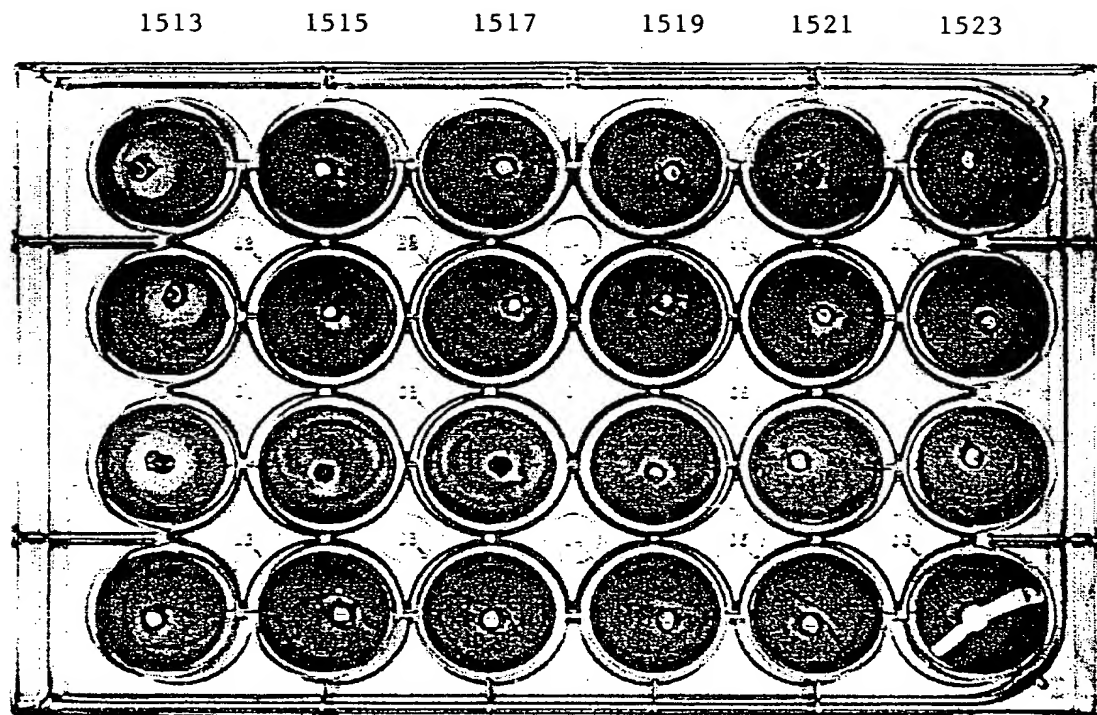


Figure 17

09929328 08101
FOET80" 82E62660

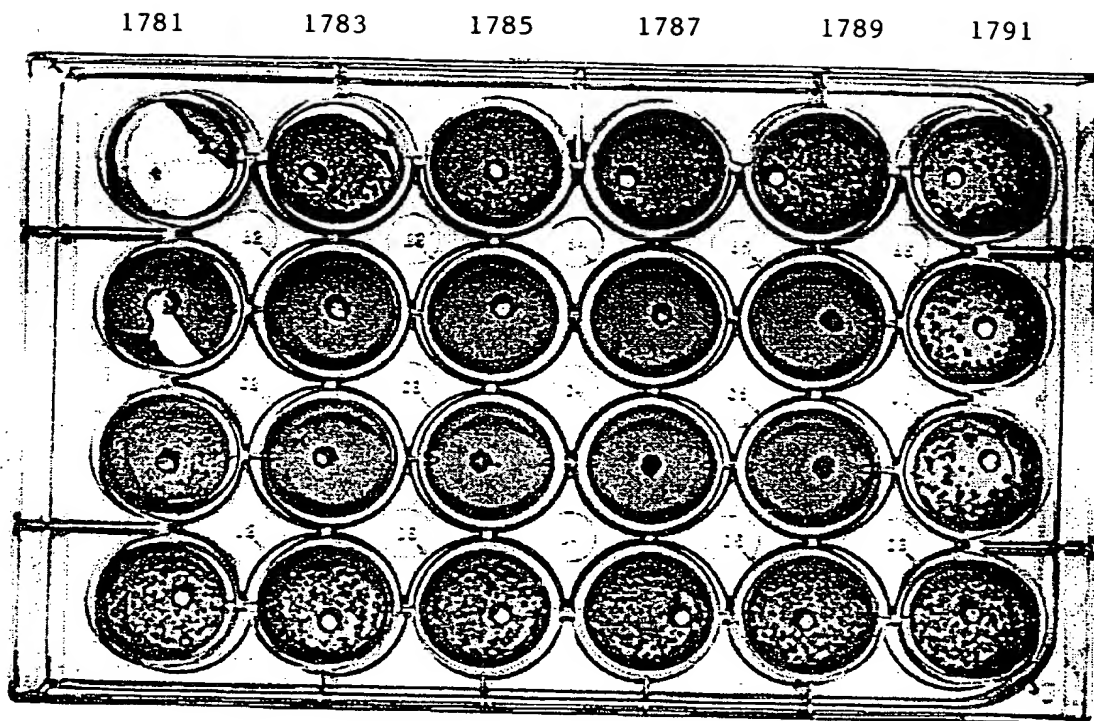


Figure 18

09929328-081301

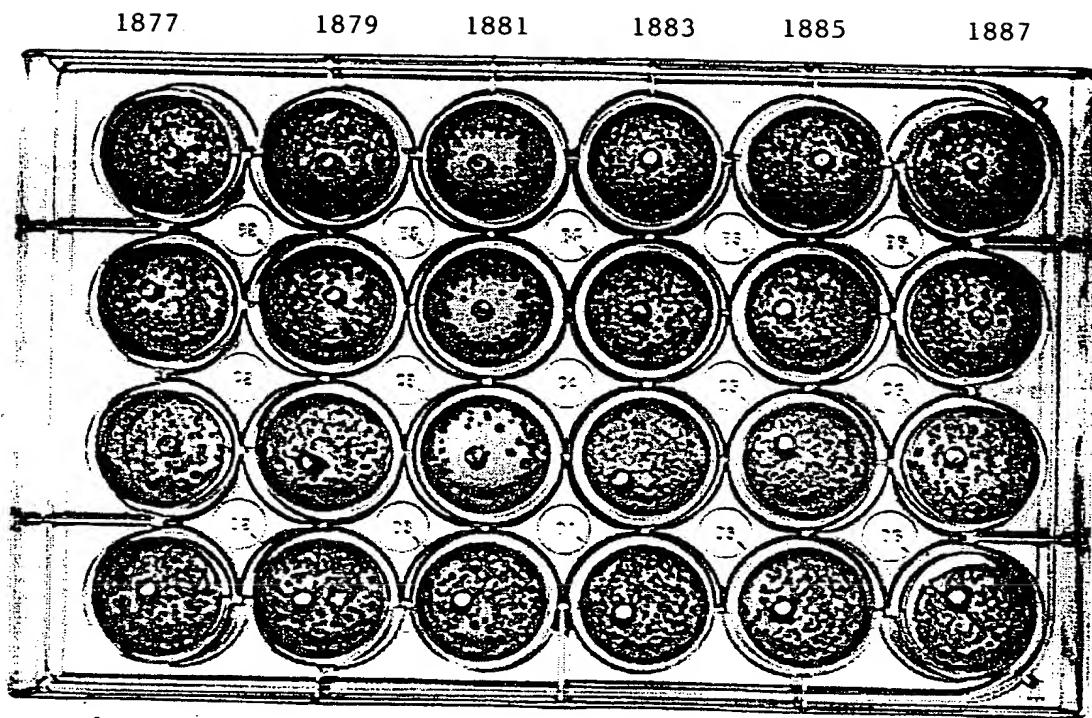


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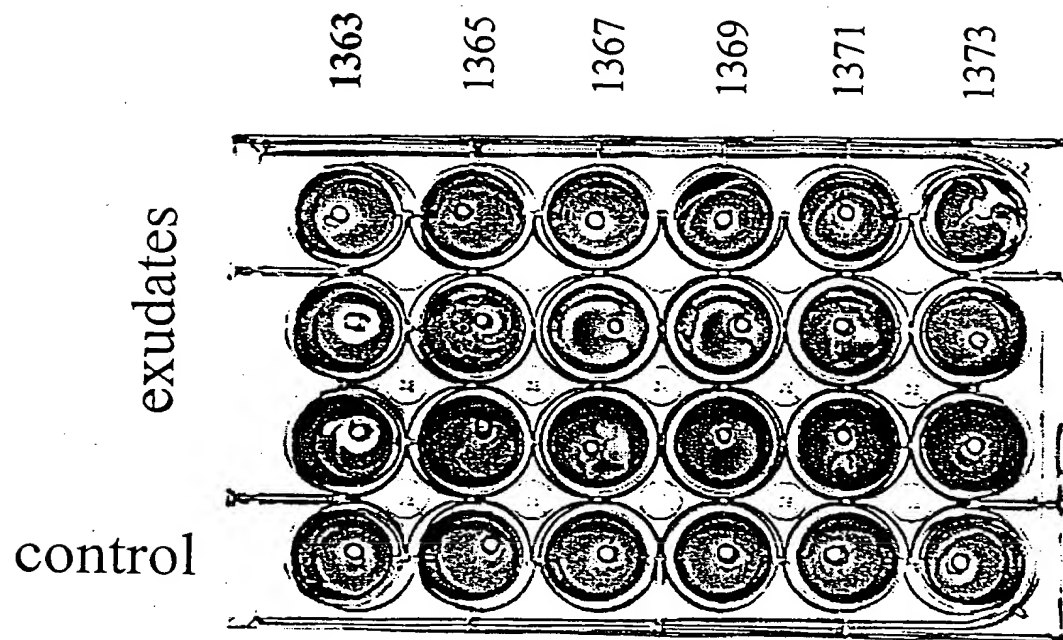


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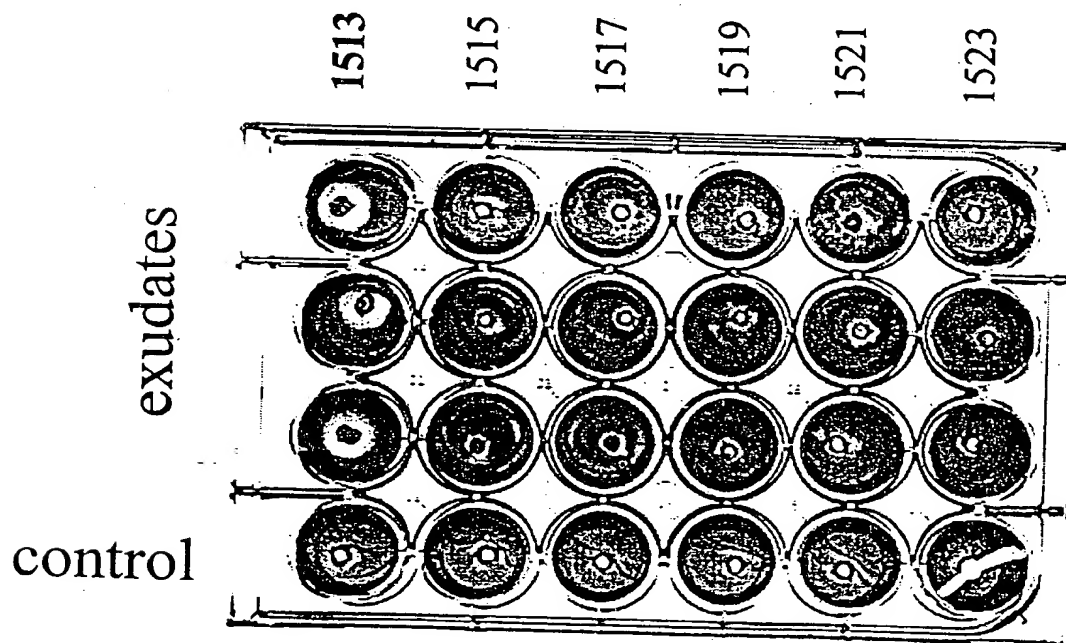


Figure 21

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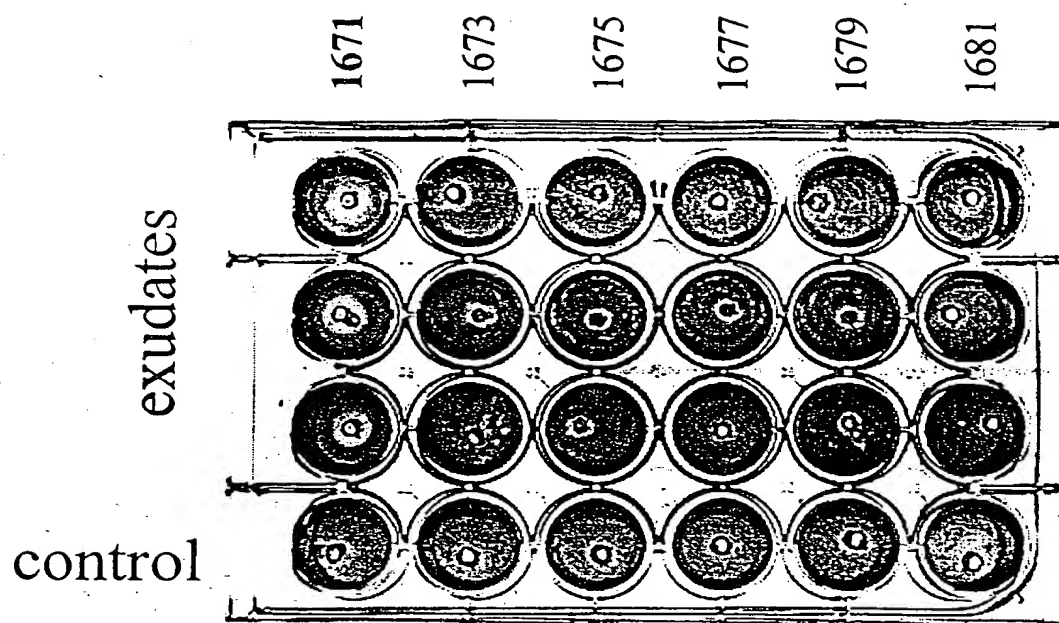


Figure 22

10E180" 82E62650

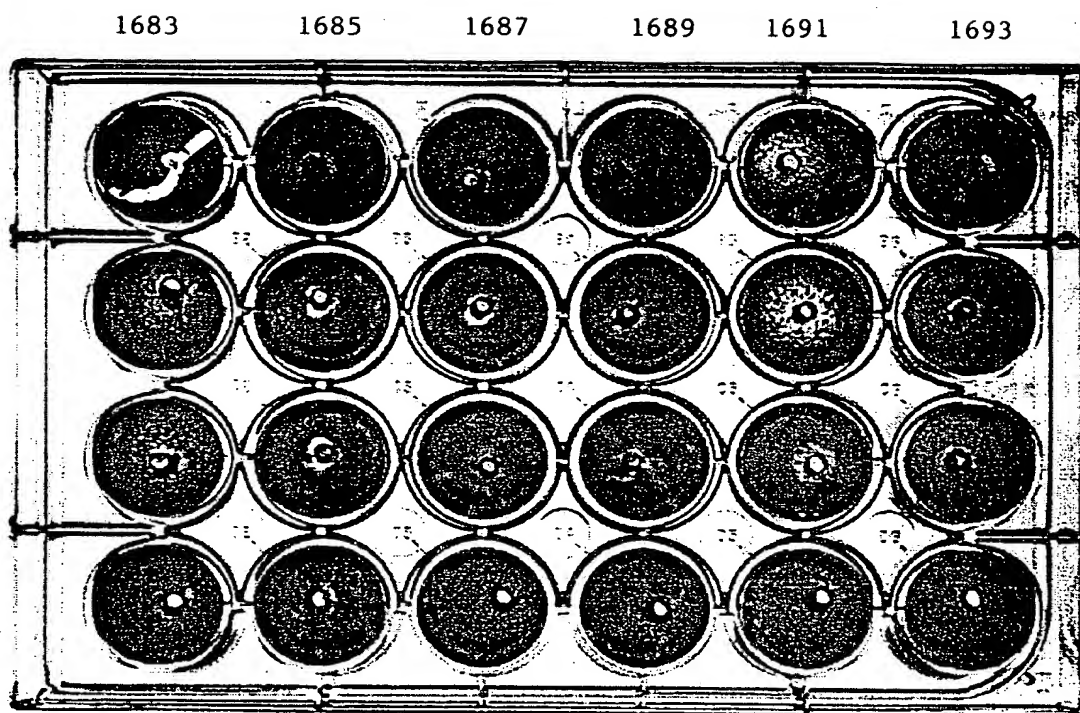


Figure 23

FOETFO" 82262660

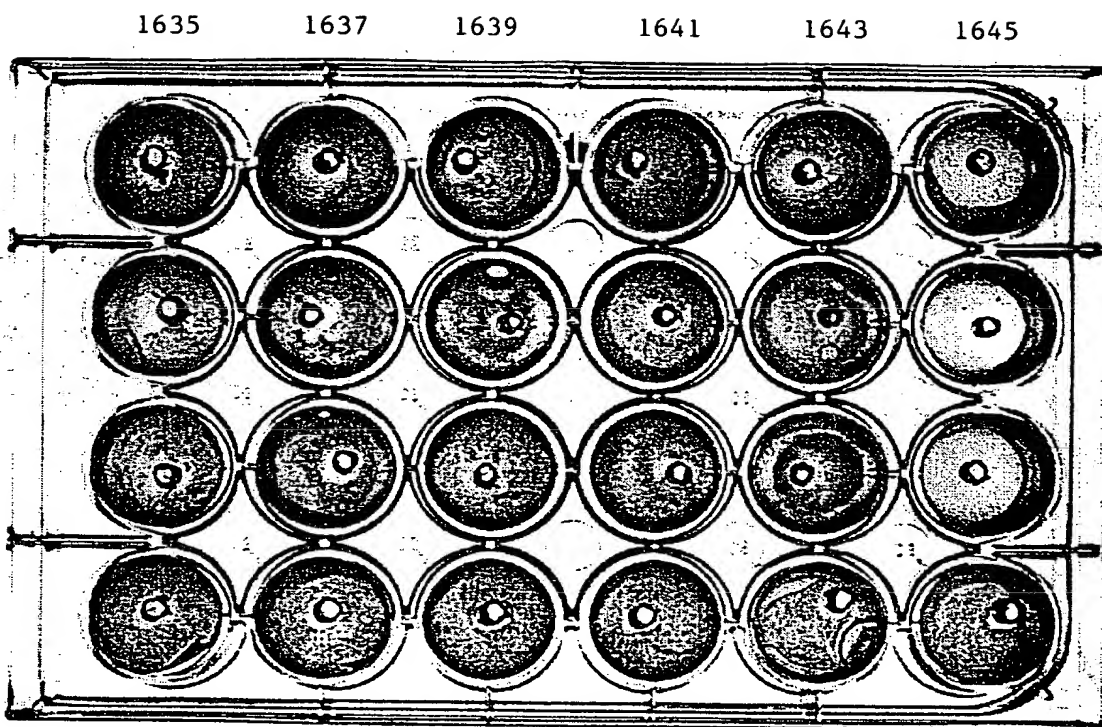


Figure 24

FOET80" 82EE62660

control

exudates

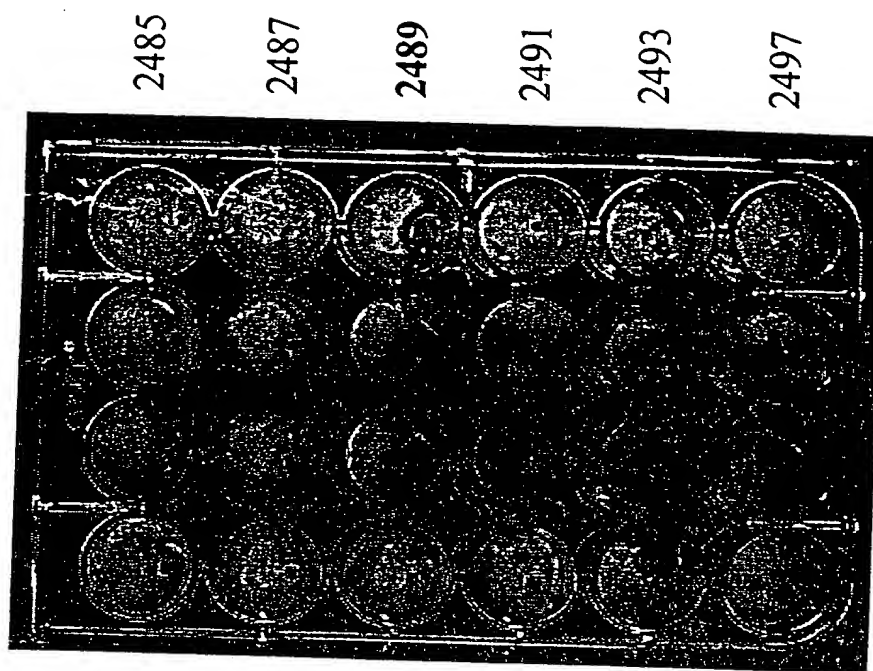


Figure 25

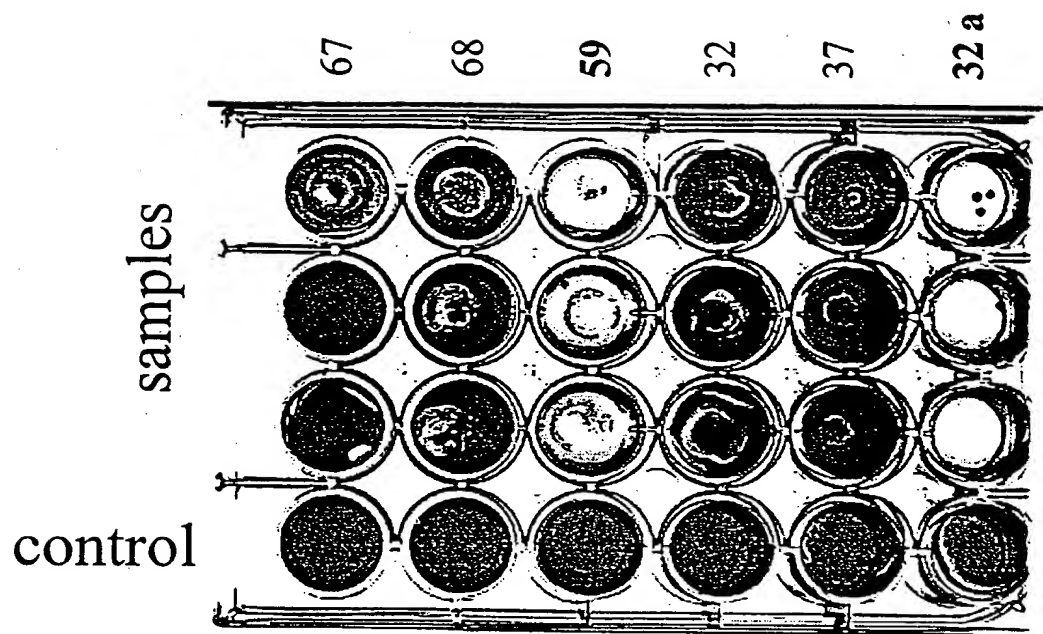


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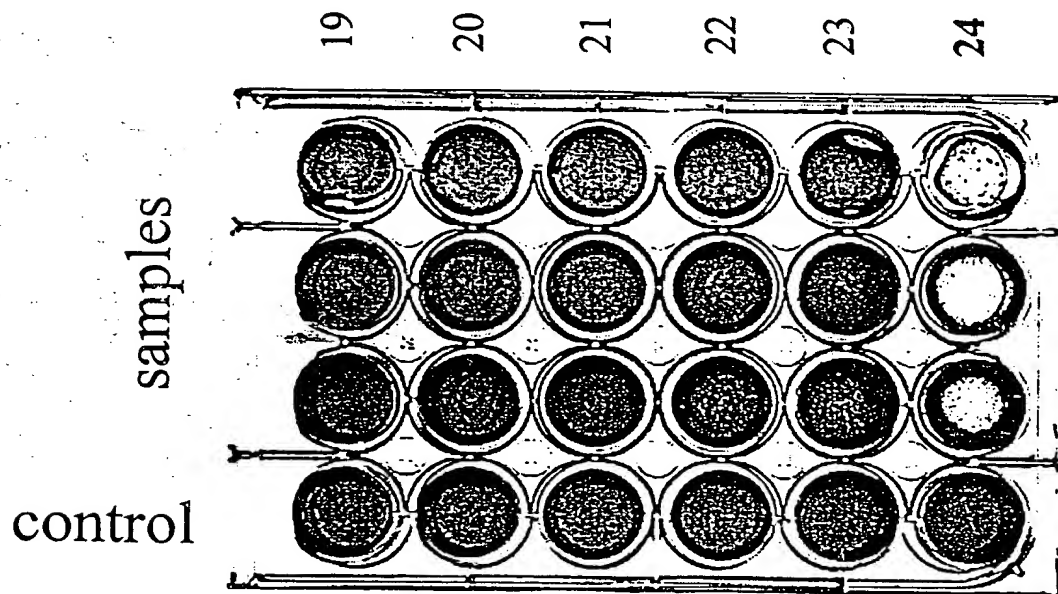


Figure 27

TOE T80" 82E62660

control

samples

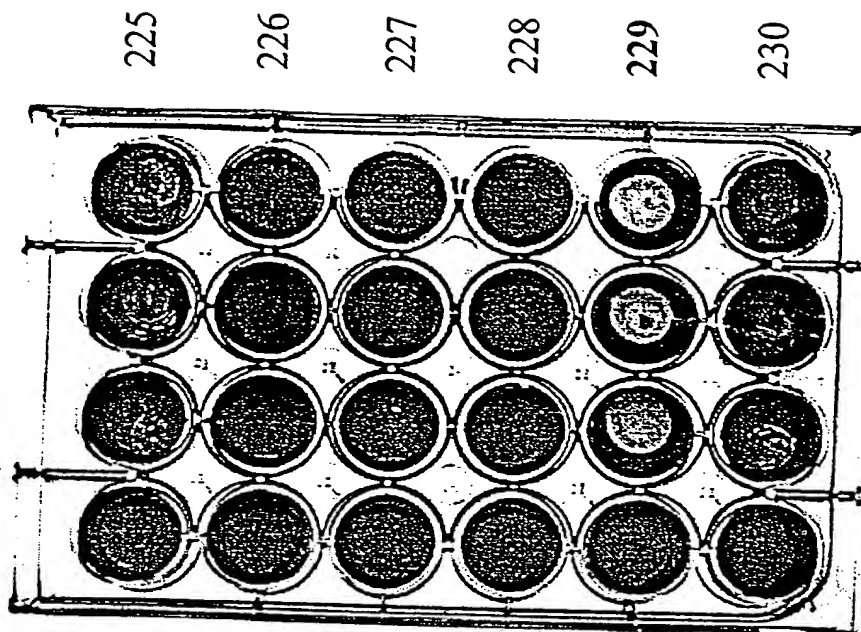


Figure 28

control

samples

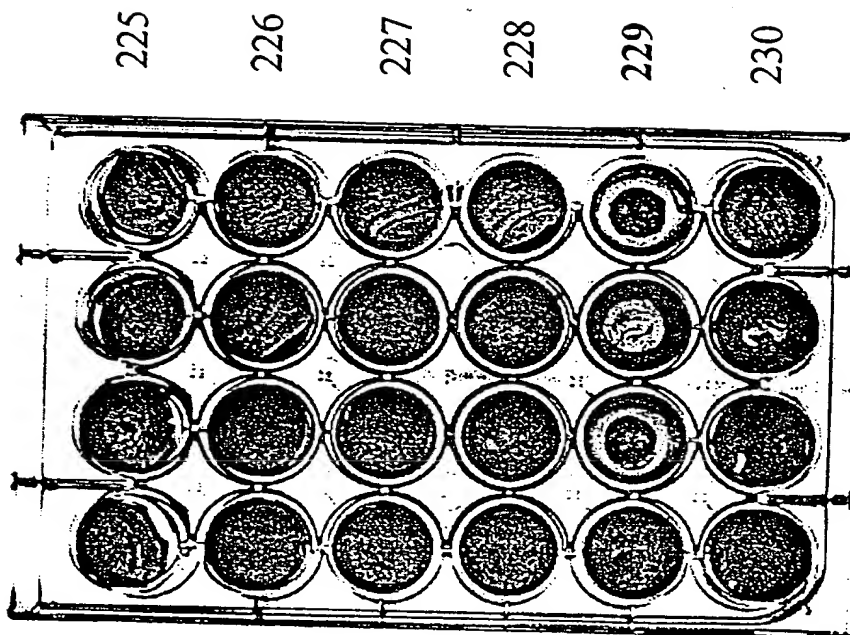


Figure 29

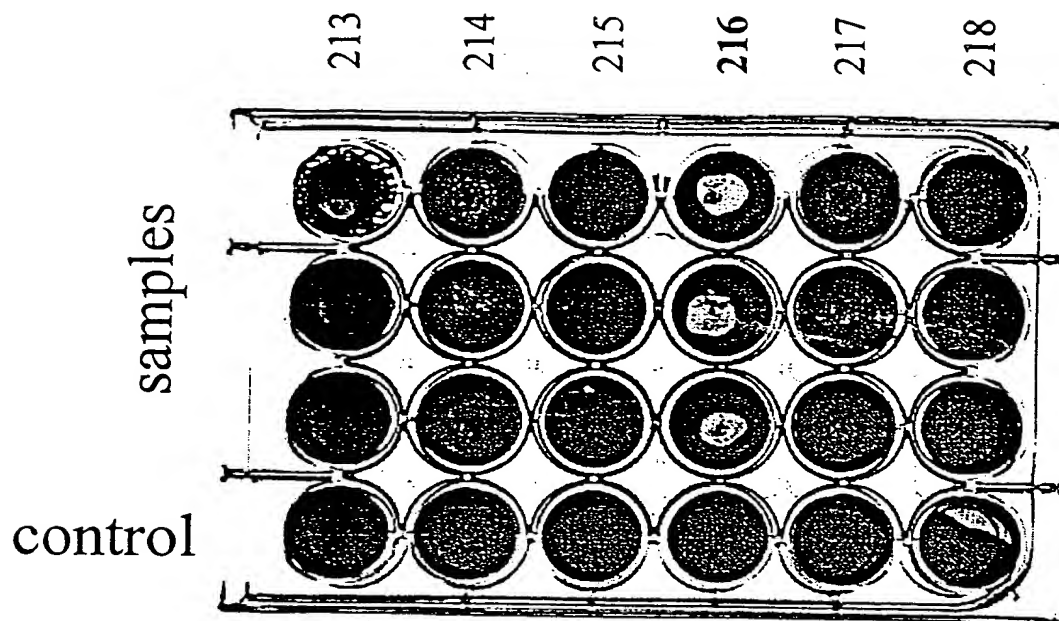


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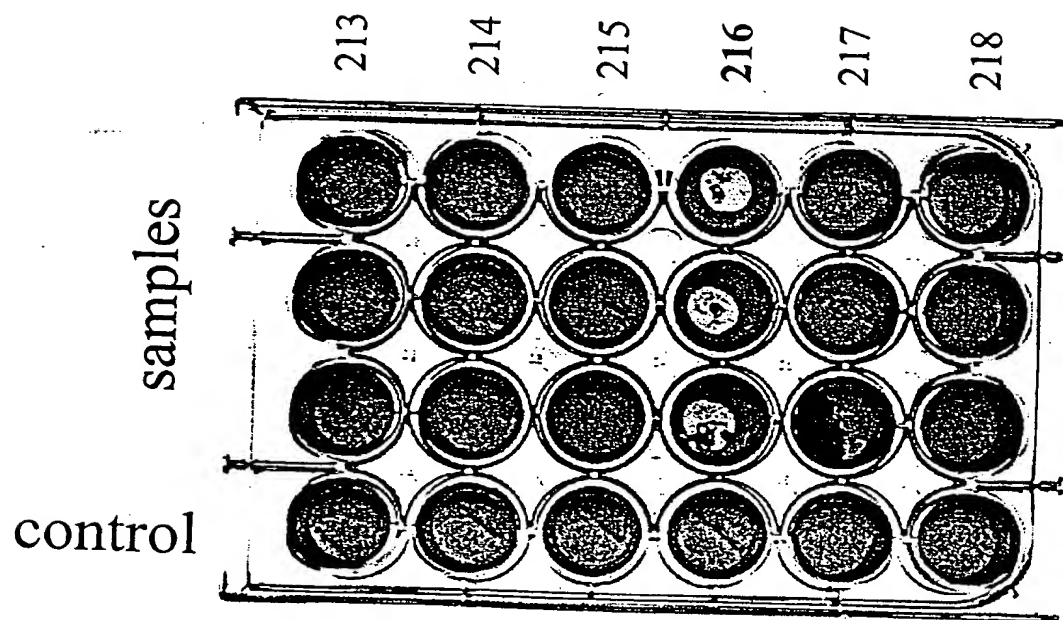


Figure 31